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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/565,031	01/17/2006	Gerald Josef Reinhard	16795-16	5378
53450 7590 01/18/2011 KRIEG DEVAULT LLP ONE INDIANA SQUARE SUITE 2800 INDIANAPOLIS, IN 46204-2079			EXAMINER MORRISON, THOMAS A	
			ART UNIT 3653	PAPER NUMBER
			MAIL DATE 01/18/2011	DELIVERY MODE PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/565,031

Applicant(s)

REINHARD ET AL.

Examiner

THOMAS A. MORRISON

Art Unit

3653

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 01 November 2010.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 54-107 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 54-107 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsman's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-940)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 10/1/2010 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 54-55, 58-63, 65-66, 71, 77-78, 80-81, 85, 87-88, 90, 92-94, 96 and 100-107 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 2004/0026851 (Schaeede et al.) (hereinafter "the '851 publication") in view of U.S. Patent Publication No. 2005/0052711 (Schaeede) (hereinafter "the '711 publication").

Regarding claim 54, Figs. 1, 3, 7 and 10 of the '851 publication show sheet-processing machine for processing sheets each comprising a plurality of copies, the sheet-processing machine comprising a plurality of modules (including 120, 121-127, 128 and 129) through which the sheets are transported one after the other along a

sheet conveying direction (from right to left), the plurality of modules (including 120, 121-127, 128 and 129) including a sheet feeder module (120) for feeding the sheets and one or more downstream sheet-processing modules including at least an inspection module (Figs. 1, 3 and 7) for monitoring the print quality of the sheets,

wherein the inspection module (Figs. 1, 3 and 7) comprises two transport cylinders (i.e., the two small cylinders shown in Figs. 1 and 3) for transporting the sheets for inspection of front and rear sides of the sheets by inspection devices (including 37 and 34),

wherein the inspection module (Figs. 1, 3 and 7) comprises a third transport cylinder (element 123 in Fig. 10 or element 8 shown in Fig. 1, which is provided in the form of a drum with openings therein, as best shown in Fig. 7) having a transparent casing (i.e., casing openings 84 allow light to be transmitted so that objects or images beyond can be clearly perceived) and an additional inspection device (including 12 and 13 in Fig. 1) for inspecting light-transmitting capacity of the sheets, and

wherein the additional inspection device (including 12 and 13 in Fig. 1) comprises an image sensor (12) and a light source (13) for inspection by transmission.

To further clarify, the examiner relies upon Figs. 1 and 3 to show the details of a conveying device with an inspection module. The examiner relies upon Figs. 1 and 3 to show the details of the inspection devices (34 and 37) and the additional inspection device (including 12 and 13). Also, an inspection module is shown installed in a sheet-processing machine in Fig. 10. Moreover, the disclosure for Fig. 7 in numbered paragraph [0081] – [0084] explains that a conveying device with an inspection module

can be used that includes a conveying cylinder with a **cylinder body having openings 84 therein to allow accessibility into the inspection device inside such conveying cylinder**. The examiner considers this cylindrical body with openings therein to be a third transport cylinder having a transparent casing, as claimed. While the '851 publication discloses an inspection module comprising a third transport cylinder with a "transparent casing", the '851 publication does not disclose that such transparent casing is a solid transparent casing, as claimed. Also, the '851 publication discloses an additional inspection device (including 12 and 13 in Fig. 1) with a light source (13) located outside of a transparent casing of a cylinder and an image sensor (12) located inside the cylinder. This inspection device arrangement in the '851 publication is opposite to the arrangement set forth in claim 1, in which the light source is located inside the cylinder and the sensor is located outside of the cylinder.

The '711 publication discloses that in the past, prior art devices utilized an inspection arrangement with a light source located outside of a casing of a cylinder and an image sensor located inside the cylinder, but it has been found that it is actually advantageous to provide the light source (e.g., element 4 of the '711 publication) inside the casing (element 1 of the '711 publication) of the cylinder and provide the image sensor (element 3 of the '711 publication) outside of the cylinder, because this newer arrangement reduces the amount of heat exposure on the sensor (element 3 of the '711 publication) by moving it outside of the cylinder. See, e.g., numbered paragraphs [0002] – [0005] and [0009] of the '711 publication. Moreover, the '711 publication discloses that a solid transparent casing (e.g., element 1 of the '711 publication) on the

cylinder is advantageous over a cylinder with openings therein, because unlike such cylinder with openings therein, the solid transparent casing has an entire surface area that can be controlled. See, e.g., numbered paragraphs [0005] and [0007] of the '711 publication. As such, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the apparatus of the '851 publication with an inspection device arrangement that includes a third transport cylinder having a solid transparent casing with an internal light source and an image sensor arranged outside of the third transparent cylinder, for the purpose of protecting the image sensor from heat exposure and also facilitating total control of the surface area of the third transport cylinder, as taught by the '711 publication. Thus, all of the limitations of claim 54 are met by the cited combination of references.

Regarding claim 55, Figs. 1 and 3 of the '851 publication shows that the inspection devices (including 34 and 37 in Fig. 3) comprise an image sensor (10) and a light source (11) for inspection by reflection.

Regarding claim 58, Fig. 1 of the '851 publication shows that the inspection module comprises an even number (i.e., 4) of transport cylinders for transporting the sheets from a sheet input interface to a sheet output interface of the inspection module.

Regarding claim 59, Fig. 10 of the '851 publication shows that the sheet feeder module (120) and inspection module (Fig. 10) each have their own respective side frame panels. For example, Fig. 2 of the '851 publication shows side frame panels for the inspection module.

Regarding claim 60, Figs. 1, 2 and 10 of the '851 publication show that the sheet feeder module (120) and inspection module (Figs. 1 and 10) each have at least one transport cylinder which is fixed to the side frame panels.

Regarding claim 61, Fig. 10 of the '851 publication shows that the side frame panels of the sheet feeder (120) module and inspection module (Figs. 1 and 10) are fixed to one another.

Regarding claim 62, numbered paragraph [0031] of the '851 publication discloses that a numbering module for applying serial numbering to the sheets is provided downstream of the inspection module (Figs. 1, 7 and 10) with respect to the sheet conveying direction.

Regarding claim 63, in the '851 publication the sheet feeder module (120), inspection module (Figs. 1 and 10) and numbering module (numbered paragraph [0031]) each have their own respective side frame panels.

Regarding claim 65, in the '851 publication numbered paragraphs [0031] and [0032] disclose that the numbering module is arranged behind the inspection module (Figs. 1 and 10) with respect to the sheet conveying direction, so as to apply the numbering only to those sheets which have passed the quality check carried out by the inspection module.

Regarding claim 66, in the '851 publication numbered paragraph [0031] discloses that the numbering module comprises at least one numbering unit for printing a serial number on the sheets to be processed.

Regarding claim 71, in the '851 publication numbered paragraphs [0031] and [0032] disclose that an inking unit module is provided which, in conjunction with the numbering module, forms a printing module.

Regarding claim 77, Figs. 1 and 10 of the '851 publication show a marking module (129) for marking a sheet as usable or unusable depending on a monitoring result of the inspection module (Figs. 1 and 10) is provided downstream of the inspection module (Figs. 1 and 10) with respect to the sheet conveying direction.

Regarding claim 78, Figs. 1 and 10 of the '851 publication show that the sheet feeder module (120), inspection module (Figs. 1 and 10) and marking module (129) each have their own respective side frame panels.

Regarding claim 80, as best understood, the '851 publication shows a marking device (129) for applying a marking to the sheets is arranged in the marking module.

Regarding claim 81, in the '851 publication numbered paragraph [0102] discloses that an inking unit module is provided which, in conjunction with the marking module (129), forms a printing module.

Regarding claim 85, as best understood, the '851 publication shows the inking unit module (numbered paragraph [0102]) is removable installed (i.e., capable of being removed) on the marking module (129).

Regarding claim 87, Fig. 10 of the '851 publication shows a marking device (129) for applying a marking to the sheets.

Regarding claim 88, as best understood, in the '851 publication the marking device (129) marks an edge region of a column and/or row in which a fault detected by the inspection module (Figs. 1 and 10) is located.

Regarding claim 90, in the '851 publication the marking device (129) is arranged to apply the marking as unusable selectively to individual copies or in relation to individual copies on a sheet.

Regarding claim 92, in the '851 publication numbered paragraph [0102] discloses that the marking device (129) is an inkjet printing unit.

Regarding claim 93, Fig. 10 of the '851 publication shows that a transport module (including 121) is further provided, which transport module (including 121) is interposed between the sheet feeder module (120) and the inspection module (Figs. 1 and 10).

Regarding claim 94, Fig. 10 of the '851 publication shows that an inking unit module (129) is provided which, in conjunction with the transport module (including 121), forms a printing module.

Regarding claim 96, Fig. 10 of the '851 publication shows that a form cylinder (121) is provided in the transport module (including 121) for cooperation with the inking unit module to form the printing module. Regarding the recitation "for cooperation with the inking unit module to form the printing module", this recitation does not distinguish claim 96 from the prior art apparatus of the '851 publication in view of the '711 publication, particularly in view of MPEP 2114.

Regarding claim 100, Fig. 10 of the '851 publication shows that columns (unnumbered feet in Fig. 10) are provided for supporting the sheet feeder module (120), the transport module (including 121) and the inspection module (Figs. 1 and 10).

Regarding claim 101, Fig. 10 of the '851 publication shows that an expansion module (128) is further provided, which expansion module (128) is interposed between the inspection module (Figs. 1 and 10) and the marking module (129).

Regarding claim 102, Fig. 10 of the '851 publication shows that columns (unnumbered feet in Fig. 10) are provided for supporting the sheet feeder module (120), the inspection module (Figs. 1 and 10) and the expansion module (128).

Regarding claim 103, Fig. 10 of the '851 publication shows that columns are provided for supporting the sheet feeder module (unnumbered feet on element 120) and the inspection module (unnumbered feet below element 122).

Regarding claim 104, Fig. 10 of the '851 publication shows that an output transport cylinder at a sheet output interface of the inspection module (Figs. 1 and 10) and an output transport cylinder at a sheet output interface of the sheet feeder module (120) are arranged at a same height. See, e.g., cylinder 121 and unnumbered cylinder at the same height in Fig. 10.

Regarding claim 105, Fig. 10 of the '851 publication shows that transfer of a sheet from an upstream module to a downstream module is effected by means of an output transport cylinder located at a sheet output interface of the upstream module which transfers the sheet to an input transport cylinder located at a sheet input interface of the downstream module. See, e.g., unnumbered cylinders on element 128 and

unnumbered cylinder below reference numeral 127. Alternatively, see cylinders 121 and 122.

Regarding claim 106, Fig. 10 of the '851 publication shows that the output transport cylinder (121) of the upstream module and the input transport cylinder (122) of the downstream module have opposite directions of rotation.

Regarding claim 107, Fig. 10 of the '851 publication shows that a circumference of the input and output transport cylinders are of a same size. See, e.g., unnumbered cylinders on element 128 and unnumbered cylinder below reference numeral 127.

3. Claim 56 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the '851 publication in view of the '711 publication as applied to claim 54 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,166,366 (Lewis et al.). the '851 publication discloses inspection devices (including 34 and 37) that include a light source (11) and a light sensor (10), but the '851 publication does not explicitly disclose that such light source and light sensor include a UV light source and a light sensor, as claimed

Lewis et al. discloses that it is well known to provide a printing apparatus with a UV light source and light sensor that detects such light source, for the purpose of detecting defects in printed materials conveyed in the printer apparatus. See, e.g., col. 14, line 55 - col. 15, line 10, abstract, and Figs. 1-18. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the transport cylinder of the apparatus of the '851 publication in view of the '711 publication with a UV light source and a UV light sensor for the purpose of detecting defects in materials conveyed on the printing apparatus of the '851 publication in view of the '711

publication, as taught by Lewis et al. Thus, all of the limitations of claim 56 are met by this combination of references.

4. Claim 57 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the '851 publication in view of the '711 publication as applied to claim 54 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 4,299,325 (Quinton et al.). The '851 publication discloses that it is well known to use inspection devices (including 34 and/or 37) for detecting defects in printed materials, but the '851 publication does not explicitly disclose that such inspection devices include a magnetic field sensor, as claimed

Quinton et al. discloses that it is well known to provide a sheet handling apparatus with a magnetic field sensor for the purpose of detecting defects in printed materials. See, e.g., Fig. 1 and col. 2, lines 31-36 of Quinton et al. Because the '851 publication and Quinton et al. both teach sensors for detecting defects in printed materials, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to substitute the detecting device (2) of Quinton et al. for the detecting devices (including 34 and/or 37) of the '851 publication to achieve the predictable result of detecting defects in printed materials. Thus, all of the limitations of claim 57 are met.

5. Claims 62-76 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the '851 publication in view of the '711 publication as applied to claim 54 above, and further in view of Canadian Publication No. 2407810 (cited in the previous Office Action).

Regarding claim 62, the '851 publication discloses that it is well known to provide a printing machine (128) downstream of an inspection module (Figs. 1 and 10) with

respect to the sheet conveying direction, but the '851 publication does not explicitly disclose that such printing machine (128) includes a numbering module, as claimed.

Canadian Publication No. 2407810 discloses that it is well known in the art to provide a printing machine (including 24) with a numbering module (including 12-14) for the purpose of applying serial numbering to the sheets. See, e.g., English abstract of Canadian Publication No. 2407810. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the printing machine (128) of the '851 publication in view of the '711 publication with a numbering module for the purpose of applying serial numbering to sheets, as taught by Canadian Publication No. 2407810.

Regarding claim 63, the sheet feeder module (120) of the '851 publication, inspection module (Figs. 1 and 10) of the '851 publication and printing machine (128) of the '851 publication each have their own respective side frame panels. By providing the numbering module on the printing machine (128), in a manner as taught by Figs. 1-3 of Canadian Publication No. 2407810, the sheet feeder module (120), inspection module (Figs. 1 and 10) and numbering module of the '851 publication will each have their own respective side frame panels.

Regarding claim 64, Fig. 3 of Canadian Publication No. 2407810 shows that it is well known to provide the numbering module (including 12-14) with a cut-out, for engagement and support of side frame panels of an inspection module (including 7). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the numbering module of the '851 publication in view of the '711 publication and Canadian Publication No. 2407810 with a cut out for engagement and

support of the inspection module (Figs. 1 and 10) of the '851 publication, as shown in Canadian Publication No. 2407810.

Regarding claim 65, Fig. 1 of Canadian Publication No. 2407810 shows that the numbering module (including 12-14) is arranged behind an inspection module (including 7) with respect to a sheet conveying direction, so as to apply the numbering only to those sheets which have passed the quality check carried out by the inspection module. Providing this same numbering module arrangement (including 12-14) of Canadian Publication No. 2407810 next to the inspection module (Figs. 1 and 10) of the '851 publication, in a manner as shown in Fig. 1 of Canadian Publication No. 2407810, will result in the same numbering module arrangement as set forth in claim 65.

Regarding claim 66, Fig. 1 of Canadian Publication No. 2407810 shows that the numbering module (including 12-14) comprises at least one numbering unit (13) for printing a serial number on the sheets to be processed. See also page 9 of the specification of Canadian Publication No. 2407810.

Regarding claim 67, Fig. 1 of Canadian Publication No. 2407810 shows that the numbering module (including 12-14) comprises two numbering units (13 and 14) which are arranged on a counter-pressure cylinder (12) with two printing segments. This same numbering module arrangement taught in Fig. 1 of Canadian Publication No. 2407810 would be applied to the printing machine (128) of the '851 publication in view of the '711 publication.

Regarding claim 68, Fig. 1 of Canadian Publication No. 2407810 shows that a marking device (12 or 15) for applying a marking to the sheets is arranged in the numbering module (including 12-14).

Regarding claim 69, Fig. 1 of Canadian Publication No. 2407810 shows that the marking device (15) is arranged upstream of a numbering unit (13 or 14) of the numbering module (including 12-14). This same numbering module arrangement would be applied to the printing machine (128) of the '851 publication as modified by the '711 publication.

Regarding claim 70, Fig. 1 of Canadian Publication No. 2407810 shows that the marking device (12) is arranged on a counter-pressure cylinder of the numbering module (including 12-14). This same numbering module arrangement would be applied to the printing machine (128) of the '851 publication as modified by the '711 publication.

Regarding claim 71, Fig. 1 of Canadian Publication No. 2407810 shows that an inking unit module (15) is provided which, in conjunction with the numbering module (including 12-14), forms a printing module.

Regarding claim 72, Fig. 1 of Canadian Publication No. 2407810 shows that inking unit rollers of the inking unit module (15) are mounted in side frame panels which are connected to side frame panels of the numbering module (including 12-14). This same inking unit module and numbering module arrangement would be applied to the printing machine (128) of the '851 publication as modified by the '711 publication.

Regarding claim 73, Fig. 1 of Canadian Publication No. 2407810 shows that a form cylinder (12) is provided in the numbering module (including 12-14) for cooperation

with the inking unit module (15) to form the printing module. This same numbering module arrangement and inking unit module arrangement would be applied to the printing machine (128) of the '851 publication as modified by the '711 publication.

Regarding claim 74, Fig. 1 of Canadian Publication No. 2407810 shows that the printing module uses an output transport cylinder of an inspection module (including 7) upstream of the numbering module (including 12-14) as counter-pressure cylinder for the form cylinder (12). This same arrangement would be applied to the printing machine (128) of the '851 publication as modified by the '711 publication.

Regarding claim 75, as best understood, the inking unit module (15) of Canadian Publication No. 2407810 is removable installed (i.e., capable of being removed) on the numbering module (including 12-14) of Canadian Publication No. 2407810. This same arrangement would be applied to the printing machine (128) of the '851 publication as modified by the '711 publication.

Regarding claim 76, Fig. 1 of Canadian Publication No. 2407810 shows that the form cylinder (12) is smaller than the cylinders of the inspection module (including 7), but does not explicitly show that the form cylinder (12) is of a same size as the output transport cylinder acting as counter-pressure cylinder. However, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the size of the form cylinder (12) the same size as the output transport cylinder acting as the counter-pressure cylinder, since it has been held that discovering an optimum value of a result effective variable involves only routine skill in the art. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make these two parts the same

size, e.g., to simplify the manufacturing process by limiting the number of different sized parts.

6. Claims 77-86 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the '851 publication in view of the '711 publication as applied to claim 54 above, and further in view of Canadian Publication No. 2407810.

Regarding claim 77, Fig. 10 of the '851 publication discloses that it is well known to provide a printing machine (128) downstream of an inspection module (Figs. 1 and 10) with respect to the sheet conveying direction, but the '851 publication does not explicitly disclose that such printing machine (128) includes a marking module, as claimed.

Canadian Publication No. 2407810 discloses that it is well known in the art to provide a printing machine (including 24) with a marking module (including 12-14) for the purpose of applying serial numbering to sheets. See, e.g., English abstract of Canadian Publication No. 2407810. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the printing machine (128) of the '851 publication as modified by the '711 publication with a marking module for the purpose of applying serial numbering to sheets, as taught by Canadian Publication No. 2407810. Page 9, lines 16-26 of the specification of Canadian Publication No. 2407810 disclose that the marking module (including 12-14) is used for marking a sheet as usable or unusable depending on a monitoring result of an inspection module (including 7) of Canadian Publication No. 2407810. This same arrangement taught by Canadian Publication No. 2407810 would be applied to the apparatus of the '851 publication in

view of the '711 publication on the printing machine (128) that is downstream of the inspection module (Figs. 1 and 10) of the '851 publication in view of the '711 publication with respect to the sheet conveying direction.

Regarding claim 78, Fig. 1 of Canadian Publication No. 2407810 shows that a sheet feeder module (1), inspection module (including 7) and marking module (including 12-14) each have their own respective side frame panels. This same arrangement taught by Canadian Publication No. 2407810 would be applied to the apparatus of the '851 publication as modified by the '711 publication.

Regarding claim 79, Figs. 1-3 of Canadian Publication No. 2407810 show that the marking module (including 12-14) has a cut-out for engagement and support of the side frame panels of an inspection module (including 7). This same arrangement taught by Canadian Publication No. 2407810 would be applied to the apparatus of the '851 publication as modified by the '711 publication.

Regarding claim 80, Fig. 1 of Canadian Publication No. 2407810 shows that a marking device (13 or 14) for applying a marking to the sheets is arranged in the marking module (including 12-14).

Regarding claim 81, Fig. 1 of Canadian Publication No. 2407810 shows that an inking unit module (15) is provided which, in conjunction with the marking module (including 12-14), forms a printing module.

Regarding claim 82, Fig. 1 of Canadian Publication No. 2407810 shows that inking unit rollers of the inking unit module (15) are mounted in side frame panels which are connected to side frame panels of the marking module (including 12-14).

Regarding claim 83, Fig. 1 of Canadian Publication No. 2407810 shows that a form cylinder (12) is provided in the marking module (including 12-14) for cooperation with the inking unit module (15) to form the printing module.

Regarding claim 84, Fig. 1 of Canadian Publication No. 2407810 shows that the printing module uses an output transport cylinder of the inspection module (including 7) upstream of the marking module (including 12-14) as counter-pressure cylinder for the form cylinder (12). This same arrangement taught by Canadian Publication No. 2407810 would be applied to the apparatus of the '851 publication as modified by the '711 publication.

Regarding claim 85, the inking unit module (15) is removably installed (i.e., capable of being removed) on the marking module (including 12-14).

Regarding claim 86, Fig. 1 of Canadian Publication No. 2407810 shows that the form cylinder (12) is smaller than the cylinders of the inspection module (including 7), but does not explicitly show that the form cylinder (12) is of a same size as the output transport cylinder acting as counter-pressure cylinder. However, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the size of the form cylinder (12) the same size as the output transport cylinder acting as the counter-pressure cylinder, since it has been held that discovering an optimum value of a result effective variable involves only routine skill in the art. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make these two parts the same size, e.g., to simplify the manufacturing process by limiting the number of different sized parts.

7. Claims 87-92 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the '851 publication in view of the '711 publication as applied to claim 54 above, and further in view of Canadian Publication No. 2407810.

Regarding claim 87, Fig. 10 of the '851 publication discloses that it is well known to provide a printing machine (128), but the '851 publication does not explicitly disclose that such printing machine (128) includes a marking device for applying a marking to the sheets, as claimed.

Canadian Publication No. 2407810 discloses that it is well known in the art to provide a printing machine (including 24) with a marking device (including 12-14) for the purpose of applying serial numbering to sheets. See, e.g., English abstract of Canadian Publication No. 2407810. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the printing machine (128) of the '851 publication with a marking device for the purpose of applying serial numbering to sheets, as taught by Canadian Publication No. 2407810. This same arrangement taught by Canadian Publication No. 2407810 would be applied to the printing machine (128) of the '851 publication as modified by the '711 publication.

Regarding claim 88, Canadian Publication No. 2407810 discloses that the marking device (including 12-14) marks an edge region of a column and/or row in which a fault detected by an inspection module (including 7) of Canadian Publication No. 2407810 is located. See, e.g., page 9, lines 16-26 of Canadian Publication No. 2407810.

Regarding claim 89, Canadian Publication No. 2407810 discloses that the marking device (including 12-14) marks a column and outputs a row number in which a fault detected by the inspection module is located. See, e.g., page 9, lines 16-26 of Canadian Publication No. 2407810.

Regarding claim 90, Canadian Publication No. 2407810 discloses that the marking device (including 12-14) is arranged to apply the marking as unusable selectively to individual copies or in relation to individual copies on a sheet. See, e.g., page 9, lines 16-26 of Canadian Publication No. 2407810.

Regarding claim 91, as best understood, Figs. 1-3 of Canadian Publication No. 2407810 disclose that the marking device (including 12-14) comprises a plurality of print heads (13 and 14) which are distributed uniformly transversely to the sheet conveying direction.

Regarding claim 92, page 9, lines 4-8 of Canadian Publication No. 2407810 disclose that the marking device (including 12-14) is an inkjet printing unit.

8. Claims 94-99 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the '851 publication in view of the '711 publication as applied to claim 93 above, and further in view of Canadian Publication No. 2407810.

Regarding claim 94, Fig. 10 of the '851 publication discloses that it is well known to provide a printing machine (128), but the '851 publication does not explicitly disclose that such printing machine (128) includes an inking unit module, as claimed.

Canadian Publication No. 2407810 discloses that it is well known in the art to provide a printing machine (including 24) with an inking unit module (including 12-14) for

the purpose of applying serial numbering to sheets. See, e.g., English abstract of Canadian Publication No. 2407810. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the printing machine (128) of the '851 publication as modified by the '711 publication with an inking unit module for the purpose of applying serial numbering to sheets, as taught by Canadian Publication No. 2407810. Providing the printer (128) of the '851 publication in view of the '711 publication with an inking unit module in a manner as taught by Fig. 1 of Canadian Publication No. 2407810, results in such inking unit module being provided which, in conjunction with the transport module (including 121) of the '851 publication, forms a printing module.

Regarding claim 95, Figs. 1-3 of Canadian Publication No. 2407810 disclose that inking unit rollers (13 and 14) of the inking unit module (including 12-14) are mounted in side frame panels which are connected to side frame panels of a transport module (including 3) of Canadian Publication No. 2407810. This same inking unit module arrangement taught by Fig. 1 of Canadian Publication No. 2407810 would be applied to the printing machine (128) and transport module (including 121) of the '851 publication as modified by the '711 publication.

Regarding claim 96, Fig. 1 of Canadian Publication No. 2407810 shows that a form cylinder (3) is provided in the transport module (including 3) of Canadian Publication No. 2407810 for cooperation with the inking unit module (including 12-14) to form the printing module. This same arrangement of the form cylinder and inking unit module that is taught by Fig. 1 of Canadian Publication No. 2407810 would be applied

to the transport module (including 121) and printing machine (128), respectively, of the '851 publication as modified by the '711 publication.

Regarding claim 97, Fig. 1 of Canadian Publication No. 2407810 shows that the printing module uses an output transport cylinder (2) of a sheet feeder module (1) upstream of a transport module (including 3) as counter-pressure cylinder for the form cylinder (3). This same arrangement of the output transport cylinder as counter-pressure cylinder for a form cylinder that is taught by Fig. 1 of Canadian Publication No. 2407810 would be applied to the form cylinder (121) of the '851 publication as modified by the '711 publication.

Regarding claim 98, as best understood, the inking unit module (including 12-14) of Canadian Publication No. 2407810 is removably installed (capable of being removed) on the transport module (including 3) of Canadian Publication No. 2407810. This same removable inking unit module taught in Canadian Publication No. 2407810 would be applied to the apparatus of the '851 publication as modified by the '711 publication.

Regarding claim 99, Fig. 1 of Canadian Publication No. 2407810 shows that the form cylinder (3) is small, like the counter-pressure cylinder (2), but Canadian Publication No. 2407810 does not explicitly disclose that the form cylinder (3) is of a same size as the output transport cylinder (2) acting as counter-pressure cylinder, as claimed. However, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the size of the form cylinder (3) the same size as the output transport cylinder (2) acting as the counter-pressure cylinder, since it has been held that discovering an optimum value of a result effective variable involves only

routine skill in the art. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make these two parts the same size, e.g., to simplify the manufacturing process by limiting the number of different sized parts. This same dimensional relationship between the form cylinder and counter-pressure cylinder taught by Canadian Publication No. 2407810 would be applied to the form cylinder (121) and associated counter-pressure cylinder of the '851 publication as modified by the '711 publication.

Response to Arguments

9. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 54-107 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to THOMAS A. MORRISON whose telephone number is (571)272-7221. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F, 8am - 5pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stefano Karmis can be reached on (571) 272-6744. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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1/12/2011

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